

STRUGGLE ON.

Say not the struggle naught availed,
The labor and the wounds are vain,
The enemy fainteth not or falch,

If hopes were dopes, fears may be fears;
It may be, in you much concealed,
Your comrades chase you now the fier,
And, but for you, possess the field.

ALKALI JIM.

"Alkali Jim," whom I have learned to
number among my staunchest and most
highly valued friends among these hardy
and picturesque mountaineers, in person
is fully six feet tall and very slim. The
hair on his head is thick, but unaturally
and apparently prematurely white.

The other evening we were seated out-
side the cabin door, after the day's work
was done and supper had been eaten. I
had just expressed my wonder as to the
way in which "Fidgety Bill," who is one
of the quietest of men, came by his name,

"It was just a matter of chance," he
said, "and you never hear how I came by
my name?"

I had not asked for information. Jim
settled himself down comfortably on his
rough stool and began:

"It was just a matter of chance," he
said, "and you never hear how I came by
my name?"

"We were out on the reservation where
the Apaches stayed, and I was in a
case of trouble. One day of the red
devils got out to take the war path, and

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the Apaches stayed, and I was in a
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Health Hints for Women.

As nights grow cooler all women who
are in the least rheumatic or chilly should
sleep in blanket wraps over the night-
gown, preventing aches and colds caught
by tossing the arms over the head, as
well as the loss of sleep that often comes
of disturbed circulation. People who use
their brains habitually, teachers, writers,
artists, must keep warm as the saving of
their abilities. They must have fires
early, and use footwarmers by day and
night, and dress like Esquimaux if nec-
essary, or congestion of the brain or lungs
is the penalty. The inflammation of the
lungs which carried off George Eliot and
Mrs. Browning was descended from the
chilliness and poor circulation which
these brain workers had borne for years.

Care must be taken, with all this heat-
ing, to have a current of warm, fresh air
circulating in the rooms and to have it
healthily moist. Such precautions give
a soft and lovely complexion, equal to the
finest Newport bloom. The best way to
secure this constant ventilation without
draft is by having the top of the window
fitted with a perforated board, pierced by
many conical openings, only a quarter as
wide at the center as at each surface of
the hole. This gives a fine, forcible play
of minute currents through the room in-
stead of a dangerous large draught. It is
a woman's invention, and a very clever one
for keeping rooms perfectly healthy and
fresh. It is a little remarkable that a plain
American woman should have worked
out a plan of cheap, efficient ventilation
on the same principles as the French in-
vention which drew the applause of
scientific men years later.

To keep the air moist the simplest way
is to keep a pan of water in the heat reg-
ister, with a large sponge in it, or a wet
towel hung with ends in the water, get-
ting out moisture to the air which floats
over it. Pans of water alone do very
little good, though better than nothing.
The moisture must be directly in the
path of the air to be absorbed by it. The
water pans for stoves should be kept
clean and full of fresh water. Such
water pans purify the air as well as keep
it moist, as they absorb impurity. A
little nitre, iodine and salt in the water is
very strengthening to breathe, having a
mild effect of sea air.—Shirley Dare's
Letter.

Preparing a Nerve Skeleton.

One of the most interesting features of
the convention of state homeopathic phy-
sicians is the completion by Dr. R.
B. Weaver, demonstrator of anatomy at
the Homeopathic college, of a piece of
work which has occupied his close at-
tention for six months. It is a complete
expose of all the nerves of the human
body, exactly in the position they occupy
during life. Some idea can be formed
of the labor involved when it is remem-
bered that the human body contains up-
ward of a million nerves of various sorts.

Dr. Weaver, who lately traveled in
Europe, was struck with the want of
some specimen of anatomy showing the
nerves only. Procuring the body of a
colored woman, who had died in a very
emaciated condition, Dr. Weaver, work-
ing ten hours a day for upward of six
months, and chiseling the bones away
piece by piece, managed to get what he
wanted. As seen the other day, the
figure, pinned to a blackboard in a pol-
ished frame, looked at a distance like a
very delicate drawing in white of the
nerves of the human figure. A close in-
spection, however, revealed the fact that
the delicate lines were really nerves,
some as delicate and fine as silk. The
dura mater of the skull and backbone are
retained and also the eyes. The nerves
of the spinal cord are so fine and so close
together that a very fine needle had to
be used to separate them. Portions of
the skin are also preserved, but every particle
of bone and tissue has been removed.—
Philadelphia Inquirer.

Danger in Water Filters.

A most astounding revelation has come
to those who have been confidently trust-
ing to appliances for purifying their
drinking water. It seems that the
ordinary filter, instead of rendering the
water pure and safe, is actually the
means of producing just the opposite re-
sult. The Rhode Island Medical society,
through Dr. Swarts, shows that some
filters when first used do remove a pro-
portion of disease germs. But after be-
ing in use only a few days there is a
marked increase in the number of col-
onies of germs in the filtered as com-
pared with the unfiltered water. In one
instance the unfiltered water showed the
presence of thirty-six colonies, while the
filtered contained the enormous number
of 2,000, 3,000, 9,000, and even more.
That is, the poison caught up by the
filter the first few days becomes the
source of a vast multiplication of the
dangerous element. So look to your
precautions, and then be on your guard.
If you cannot constantly cleanse your
filters you had better destroy them.—
Globe-Democrat.

Mistletoe on Telegraph Wires.

A traveler in Brazil writes to a hor-
ticultural paper telling of the crop of mis-
tletoe that he found growing on tele-
graph wires near Rio Janeiro. When he
first saw it he thought that floods had
left weeds hanging to the wires, but a
nearer inspection and the height of the
wires convinced him that the apparent
weeds were thousands of little mistletoes
firmly fixed to the wires. Many species
of this plant grow in Brazil, and some,
called "bird weed," bear berries which
are eaten by birds. The seeds are de-
posited on the telegraph wires and take
root. They are short lived, of course,
but the constant deposits of seed clothe
the wires with this curious fringe.—New
York Sun.

Putting Out Fires.

An English fireman writes to The Lon-
don Fireman his belief that fires may be
put out by a mixture of plaster of paris
and alum. His plan is to throw the mix-
ture confined in a combustible pulley block,
to haul up the bag, must necessarily be
affixed to every building to render his
plan practicable.—Frank Leslie's.

A Powerful Air Light.

What Englishmen say is the most
powerful air light in the world is in a
lighthouse on the Isle of Wight. It is of
60,000 candle power, increased by con-
centrating lenses to 8,000,000 candle
power.—New York Sun.

LIGHTS OF THE SOUTH.

A Favorite Lamp During the Days of the
Confederacy—Fine Knobs.

In their many exigencies and narrow
straits the people of the Confederacy were
nowhere put to a more crucial test than in
the matter of lights. In the cities gas, the
fumes of which were as offensive to the ol-
factory as its radiating power to the eye, af-
forded a wretched pretense of illumination.
In the country, where even the miserable gas
was not to be had, the makeshifts to supply
light were many. There was but little coal
oil in the south, and as little sperm oil, and
the tallow of the country went in large mea-
sure to the armies for military purposes.

A favorite lamp, and one easily fitted up,
was a sycamore of lard with a dry sycamore
ball floating in the midst of it. A blaze ap-
plied to the sycamore ball readily ignited it,
and it burned with a feeble, sickly glare
until its mass of lard disappeared, and left it
no longer a fiery island. In the recipes
printed in the current newspapers, setting
forth the proper manner of preparing the
sycamore balls for use as candles, special in-
sistence is made that they are to be "gather-
ed from the tree and dried in the sun." If
allowed to become overripe and fall to the
ground before use their fibrous covering
would lose its hold upon the core and drop
away into the lard.

In the slave quarters, "fat" pine knots
blazed upon the hearth through winter and
summer nights alike, while the night scenes
of the negroes' merry makings in the open
air were illuminated by means either of the
same material or of crude tar piled upon the
bowls of broken plantation shovels, set high
in the midst on tripods made of three limbed
saplings. The juba dance and the corn
shucking were equally invested with elements
of the unreal and the grotesque, where the
flickering and shifting lights of the uncon-
ventional lanterns touched the dusky faces
and forms and the smoke of their strange
altars rose over them.

Another light in great vogue was the "Con-
federate," or "endless," candle. It was con-
structed by dipping a wick in melted wax
and resin and wrapping it around a stick,
one end of the wick being passed through a
wire loop fastened to the end of the stick.
The wick burned freely when lighted, but
the illumination was very feeble, and unless
the candle was watched and the wick drawn
through the loop and trimmed every few
minutes the whole affair was soon aflame. A
great advantage of the Confederate candle
was the length of time which it would last,
its duration, when properly attended, being
commensurate with the length of its wick
and stick.

By the light of the sycamore ball or of the
candle thousands throughout the
south pore over the news columns of the
papers at night to learn how went the battle,
or scanned the lists of the wounded and the
dead with eyes that ached with their hearts.
—A. C. Gordon in The Century.

A Source of Increased Prosperity.

The rich man from the city is gradually
possessing all this fair but not fertile region.
He finds large areas of land almost valueless
for agricultural purposes charmingly lo-
cated on picturesque bays and inlets. He
swallows the whole at a gulp, in the financial
sense. He fences in his broad domain, fences
intruders out, and puts up notices forbid-
ding any trespassing on areas which, for gen-
erations past, were free to the man to the
uncultured born to shoot over, gather berries and
dig clams on. The bird nesting, bird destroying
boy, is also ruled out, and I am glad of it.
I did my full share of this mischief on
these very areas when a boy, both by gun,
trap and net robbery, and have spent years
in repenting such outrages. I should not
like my fields tramped over by such gangs
of cruel vermin as I belonged to, and can
now sympathize with any man who wants
his land free of marauders.

It is curious to note how little the people
permanently resident in any certain locality
recognize the real sources of their coming
prosperity. For years after the failure of
the whale fishery Sag Harbor was under a
cloud. It was a melancholy place. Its young
men went to California, to the west, to the
city and to worse places. It languished after
a business. It dwelt mournfully on the past
prosperity of the whaling era. It started a
cotton mill, which lived a sickly life and
finally departed in smoke and flame. Yet
today Sag Harbor has more stores than ever
before. It has more houses than ever. It is
better ordered and prettier than ever.
Streets once wastes of land are now lined by
shaded trees. Three steamboats, during the
summer, daily arrive and depart, where one
was more than equal to the business thirty
years ago. The nasty menhaden fish
factories contribute to its trade and help ruin
with their scum its old fishing grounds.

What has been the chief source of this in-
creasing prosperity? There is but one an-
swer. It is the all powerful railroad.—Pre-
tence Mulford in New York Star.

Born in the Lucky Months.

Fatalists and those who firmly believe that
what is to be will be, assert that nearly all
men who achieved fame in this world were
born either in the fall, winter or spring
months of the year, the summer months not
being conducive to mature development. Out
of the twenty-two presidents of the United
States only two were born in summer.
Zachary Taylor was born in September; John
Adams, Pierce, Hayes and Arthur were born
in October; Garfield and Polk were born in
November; Van Buren was born in December;
Washington, Lincoln and Harrison were
born in February; Madison, Jackson, Tyler,
Fillmore and Cleveland were born in March;
Jefferson, Monroe, Buchanan and Grant were
born in April; John Quincy Adams and An-
drew Johnson were the only summer birds.
Both were born in July. June, July and
August can claim only eleven out of the
seventy-six men in the senate. All the rest
were born in the lucky months.

Sir Moses Montefiore was born in October;
Mahomet, Wendell Phillips, Cowper, Louise
Alcott and George Eliot were born in No-
vember; John Milton and Thomas Carlyle
were born in December; Lord Byron, Alex-
ander Hamilton and James O. Blythe were
born in January; John A. Logan, James
Russell Lowell, Longfellow, Edison and Gen.
Hancock were born in February; the great
Napoleon was born in March; Bismarck,
Adelina Patti, Washington Irving, Charlotte
Broton, Professor Morse and Handel were
born in April.—New York Press.

Peculiarities of Porpoise Leather.

Everybody knows that porpoise skin makes
good shoe strings, good, at least, so far as
durability is concerned. It is not so well
known that porpoise leather also makes good
shoes, and that there is quite a demand for
them. A porpoise leather shoe, if made well
in the first place, always fits well, for, while
it is very stretchy material, it can never be
made to cover more surface, no matter how
much it is stretched. What it is extended
in one direction it loses in another. This
peculiarity makes it very close fitting, and
at the same time soft and pliable on the foot.
It used chiefly for shoes by people anxious to
keep their feet dry, as it is absolutely im-
permeable to water. When it is wet, how-
ever, it swells to twice its usual thickness,
which temporarily spoils its good looks.—
New York Sun.

THE NAMES OF JEWS.

Why Some Have Chosen Gentile Surnames.
English Forms—Changes.

Lord Coleridge touched upon an in-
teresting theme the other day when he
inquired of certain Jewish witnesses how
it was that they had adopted the names
of Mordecai and Saville, in lieu of their
native patronymics of Moses and Sam-
uel. In the synagogues they bear throughout
their lives the Hebrew names—in the
traditional Oriental form of So-and-so,
son of So-and-so—given them shortly after
their birth. The instability of the names
by which they are known to the world
is due to the fact that originally, like
all Oriental peoples, they had no family
names, and that wherever they have
congregated very closely together the
regular use of the traditional genealogical
forms has been tenaciously preserved.
In some countries, such as Germany
and Austria, special legislation has
been found necessary to compel them to
adopt fixed surnames. As, at different
times, they have come into closer con-
tact with the Gentile world, they have
themselves seen the necessity of sur-
names, and it is not surprising if, under
these circumstances, some of them should
have chosen the most sonorous and dis-
tinguished they could find.

An examination of the lists of seat hold-
ers in the twelve principal synagogues of
London shows that less than 5 per cent.
of the names—such as Beddington, Clif-
ford, Coburn, Curtis, Graham, Halbert,
Hamilton, Harlinge, Hardy, Herford,
Howard, Lunley, Manville, Marsden,
Morton, Montagu, Morley, Merton,
Newell, Norman, Russell, Sydney, Wal-
ford, etc.—are accounted for on this
hypothesis.

The foreign surnames and place names
preserved by the Jews of England form
a small epitome of the history of the
Israelitish dispersion. Side by side with
the Hebrew Abrahams, the Egyptian
Moses, and the English Mordecai, we
have the Greek Alexander and Margolies,
the Latin Marcus, and the Arabic Mocatta.
Those derived from mediæval house
signs are Rothschild, Adler, Ganz, Schiff,
Strauss, Silberkron, etc. Some of the
occupation names are interesting. Rophe
is Hebrew for physician, and Kappoport
is a corruption of Rophe d'Oport; Jalfon
is Hebrew for money changer, and
Mocatta is Arabic for mason.

More strictly Anglo-Jewish are the
natural assimilations of Hebrew and
Jewish names to English forms. Thus,
Coleman is a corruption of Kalman,
which is an abbreviation of Kalonymos,
the Greek translation of the Hebrew
Shem Tob (Good Name). Bonny is de-
rived, through Bondi, from a Latin
translation of Yom Tob (Good Day).
Phillips comes from the Hebrew Uri or
Meier, both meaning "light," through the
Greek equivalent Phoebos and its
German-Polish diminutive Phebele. Sa-
ville is a more natural corruption of
Samuel than is generally imagined, see-
ing that in Germany the Scriptural name
has been shortened into Savel, and in
England we have the authority of Mr.
Freder, senior, to spell it with a "w."
Freeman is from the German Friedmann,
a translation and apocope of Shalom
ben Menachem. Haymen is derived
through Hyman and Hyam from the He-
brew Haim (life). Jessel is from Echesel,
the Hebrew pronunciation of Ezekiel.
Yates is from Goetz, an abbreviation
of Gotteskalk, which in Low Ger-
man means "God's servant," and is a
literal translation of Eljakim. Among
simpler changes are Cowan—Cohen,
Lewin—Levi, Victor—Avigdor, Archer
—Asher, Jessup—Joseph, and Sonna
and Solomon—Solomon. Curious in-
stances of misdirected translations are af-
forded by the names Marchant and Chym-
man, both of which are Anglicizations of
the German Kaufmann or Handels-
mann. Originally, however, neither of
these names meant "merchant" among
the Tenth-century Jews. Kaufmann is a
corruption of Koepelman, which the first
two syllables are a German diminutive
of Jacob and the third an abbreviation of
Menachem, the whole being a contraction
of Jacob ben Menachem. Handels-
mann has a similar history, being
derived from Elchanan ben Menachem,
through Handel, a recognized German
diminutive of Elchanan. In the same
way Seligman is a contraction of Selig
ben Menachem, and Felbermann a cor-
rupted contraction of Phoebus (Uri) ben
Menachem.

One of the most curious instances of
an erroneous etymology is the name
Jaffe, which figures among the landed
gentry of county Down. If it is the He-
brew word for "beautiful," and is a
direct translation of the German "Schon,"
as a Jewish surname, however, Schon or
Schen has no meaning. It is simply an
acrostic of the Hebrew Schelich Neeman
(faithful messenger). These acrostic
names are peculiarly Jewish, and many
of them are found among English Jews.
For example, Katz, which one of these
days will perhaps be Anglicized into Cat,
is derived from the initials of Kohan
Tzedek (priest of righteousness); Schlitz,
which in Hungary has actually been
translated into Kinez, the Magyar for
"treasure," is from Schelich Tzibur
(messenger of the congregation); Baisid
is from Ben Ab Beth Din (Son of the
President of the House of Judgment);
Szek is from Sera Kadosh (holy prester-
ity), and when the name of a town be-
ginning with s is added—as, for exam-
ple, Sera Kadosh Speyer (holy posterity
of Speyer)—it becomes Saks or Sacks,
which has been frequently mistaken for
an abbreviation of Sachsen (Saxony);
Braun is from Ben Rabbi Moses; Bran
(corrupted into Braun, and translated
into Brown) from Ben Rabbi Nachman;
Bard, from Ben Rabbi David; Berial,
from Ben Rabbi Solomon the Levite, and
Bri from Ben Rabbi Judah the Levite.

The exegetical names are also peculiarly
Jewish. They consist of equivalents
for Hebrew names, derived from colloca-
tions in biblical texts. Thus the com-
parisons in Jacob's blessing furnish
equivalents for Benjamin in Wolf, for
Judah in Lion and for Naphtali in Hart.
Fisher is an equivalent for Ephraim, be-
cause it was foretold (Gen. xlviii, 10)
that he should multiply exceedingly, and
the fish is a symbol of fruitfulness. It is
also sometimes a substitute for Moses,
because Pharaoh's daughter, in giving
him his name, said (Exodus ii, 10):
—"For I drew him out of the water,"

St. James' Gazette.

First-Class Shoes.

WALKER'S
FORGED
Horse Shoes
ARE MADE OF
Best Quality
REFINED IRON

MADE BY
OLD DOMINION
Iron and Nail Works,

Richmond, Va.

For sale by all dealers. Write or call for
samples and prices. oct11 3m

MEETINGS.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTRIC LIGHT
AND POWER CO.

By order of the Board of Directors of this
Company it is ordered that a

GENERAL MEETING

of the stockholders of this company be held
at the offices of the Richmond Union Passen-
ger Railway Company, in the city of Rich-
mond,

ON NOVEMBER 24th, 1888,
at 12 o'clock,

for the transaction of important business.
ANDREW PIZZINI, JR.,
Acting Secretary.

INSURANCE.

ORGANIZED 1824.
VIRGINIA FIRE & MARINE
Insurance Company

RICHMOND.
ASSETS - - \$580,000

Half Century in Successful Operation.
INSURANCE AGAINST
FIRE & LIGHTNING

This old Virginia Institution issues a very
short and comprehensive policy free of ex-
cessions and liberal in its terms and con-
ditions.

DIRECTORS:

R. O. NOLTING, H. B. ADDISON,
CAPT. G. W. ALLEN, THOS. POTTS,
MR. FRANCIS T. WILLIS, B. O. DAVIS.

W. L. COWARDIN, President.
W. H. MCCARTHY, Secretary.
S. M. FISHER, Assistant Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICE.

VIRGINIA.—IN THE CHANCERY
Court of the City of Richmond.

S. S. P. Patterson, trustee, Plaintiff,
Against

W. D. Tompkins, Wilson Tompkins, W. M.
Tompkins, H. G. Pagan, and G. S. Stringer,
partners as Pagan, Stringer & Co.,
S. S. P. Patterson, in his own right; E. D.
Tompkins, Abner F. Harvey and Lewis H.
Blair, partners as Harvey & Blair; H. W.
Bouldin and J. B. Blair, partners as H.
W. Bouldin & Co.; A. S. Burgess, styled
agent; C. H. Sanderson, K. E. Lyman,
J. S. Starke, John L. Payne, John S. Davis,
and Jacob E. Mason, partners as H.
Davis & Co.; Walter Stovall, W. T. Wilkin-
son, W. J. Parry, John D. Winger, B. H.
Goodloe, C. M. White, H. F. McAulister, R.
B. Deane, A. H. White, S. H. Deale, Samuel
Lockhart, Miss V. E. Kinsolving, H. E.
Magruder, W. S. Mahanes, G. H. Mahanes,
Thomas M. Buck, and — Flanagan,
partners as Buck & Flanagan; E. F. Thomas,
Mrs. S. A. Lushan, B. O. Payne, Fran-
cing Gosh, James Hamner, J. H. Martin,
— McMath and
— McMath & Co., partners as
McMath & Co.; Wm. E. Page, Jarman,
Miss S. B. Coleman, W. E. Page, and
Maloney, J. A. Early, and J. L. Early,
partners as J. A. Early & Son; Robert Lacy,
R. H. Norvell, and John M. Norvell,
partners as Norvell & Co.; The First Na-
tional Bank of Richmond, Virginia, The
National Bank of Virginia of
Richmond, Virginia, and Carwell, Hous-
ton & Co., Defendants.

(Extract from Decree, July 26, 1888.)

On consideration whereof,
the court doth adjudge and decree that this
case be referred to the referees and
of this court who shall take and report the
following accounts, viz: 1. An account of the
transactions of S. S. P. Patterson, trustee,
in the deed executed by the said S. S. P.
Patterson in favor of the said S. S. P. Pat-
terson, 1877, by the firm of W. D. Tompkins
& Co. and W. D. Tompkins. 2. An account of
all debts secured by the said deed, with their
priorities, as shown by the records and
assets conveyed by said deed. 3. An account
showing the amount of the indebtedness
against Edward Moon and F. G. Moon; how
the same is secured by the said deed and
the same was pledged before the said deed,
to the said S. S. P. Patterson, and the said
commissioner shall further enquire and re-
port as to the rights and duties of the said S. S.
Patterson in regard to the proceeds of said
deed, to the said W. D. Tompkins & Co.
on consignment, and on which the said deed
has a lien, and the said referees shall make
and report to the court, and who will in-
terpose their claims before the said commis-
sioner, or to the rights and duties of the
said S. S. P. Patterson, who shall have per-
sonal service of notice. The said published
notice shall warn all persons claiming to be
secured by said deed of October 5th, 1887, to
prove their claims before the said commis-
sioner, or to be hereafter barred from asserting
the same.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

ROOM NO. 2, SHAFER'S BUILDING,
RICHMOND, VA., October 13, 1888.

Trust parties in interest:

Take notice that I have fixed upon Novem-
ber 5th, 1888, at 9 a.m. as the time, and my
office, No. 2 Shaffer's building, Richmond Va.
as the place, for the purpose of executing the
deed from which this notice is an extract.
In accordance with the directions of said
deed I hereby warn all persons claiming to be
secured by the deed from W. D. Tompkins &
Co. and W. D. Tompkins, of the said deed, to
prove their claims before the said commis-
sioner, or to be hereafter barred from asserting
the same.

Given under my hand this 13th day of Octo-
ber, 1888.

WILLIAM M. TOMPINS,
Commissioner.

T. B. MARTIN,
S. S. P. PATTERSON, P. C.

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